WHAT SHOULD BE THE ATTITUDE OF THE STATE AND SOCIETY.

Gov. Flower's Address Before the State Agricultural Society, in which He Replies to the Committee of Workingmen, who Charged Him with Evading the Issue, Amany, Sept. 16 .- Gov. Flower, accompanied by members of his staff and the Tenth Batby memoers of his stall and the Yeath Bat-talion as escort, left for Syraouse at 8:15 o'clock this morning to attend the State fair. SYRACUSE, Sept. 1th-To-day is Governor's

day and woman's day at the State fair. Mrs. Boole addressed the woman's meeting this morning. The exhibit of stock, fruits, vegetables, &c., is exceptionally fine. This afternoon the troops were reviewed by Gov. Flower, and the Governor addressed the assemblage at the fair grounds. His subject was: should be the attitude of the State and society toward the army of unemployed in the pres-ent emergency?" The Governor, after speaking of the army of men and women thrown out

"What to do in this emergency is a serious question. From the labor organizations in New York has come an appeal to municipal, State, and Federal authorities to begin great public works, so that the unemployed may and something to do. Such a communication come to me, but, unfortunately for its promot response it was addressed to me at Watertown, remained unopened there a week, while I was in the Adirondacks, and finally was sent on to me at Albany, and was there answered immediately. To my surprise I find that the committee of workingmen to whom my reply committee was addressed have reported to their fellow workers that my 'letter is an evasion of the issue.' 'While the great population of this Empire State is plunged into unprecedented disaster.' says this report, 'the Governor is gracious enough to make the urgency of the situation secondary to his inspection of While tens of thousands of homes are ffering untold misery and many thousands of able-bodied, unemployed people are on the verge of starvation, with this condition staring us in the face and winter near our door, we are told by the Chief Executive of the State to wait another month before he can meet your committee to discuss with them means of re-

'It is necessary, perhaps, and always will be. that public officers should be subject to misrepresentation, but it was a surprise to me representation, but it was a surprise to me that men whom I have been proud to call my friends, and men whose efforts to raise the standard and condition of labor have always abored my warmest sympathies, from the time mat I drove a pair of oxen around a brickyard to earn money enough to go to school, should accuse me of evading the issue, or of making light of their request. There is no issue in public or private life I am afraid to face, and there is no serious request from any citizen of this State I would treat otherwise than with respect. The letter which I received from Mr. Gompers, on behalf of the committee, was of itself an intimation that I should not commit myself on the merits of the request which they proposed making until they had had the opportunity of presenting their views. 'It is not our purpose in this letter to urge the reasons for this step,' said Mr. Gompers in his letter. 'but morely to request you to state a time when the committee may have an opportunity of meeting you in the city of New York, so that the ground upon which our request is based may be presented to you for your favorable consideration and action.' The unnistakable inference from this was that the committee did not wish me to prejudge the ease until I had heard their views, and inasmuch as my official engagments previously formed would not permit me to go to New York in some time, I suggested to them that they communicate their views by letter and assured them that the communication would receive prompt, consideration. To this letter I have that men whom I have been proud to call my in some time, I suggested to them that they communicate their views by letter and assured them that the communication would receive prompt consideration. To this letter I have received no reply, and I am still without information of the suggestions which it was their intention to submit. But I read in the newspapers that the attention of the Governor and Legislature is to be 'forced' by a public demonstration of workingmen.

"There is at least one member of the committee appointed to arrange for this public meeting who knows whether the Governor of this State needs to have his attention 'forced' upon any matter that concerns the interest of honest labor. It is something more than a rear ago that there was presented to me an application for the pardon of a young man who had been convicted of extortion under the laws of this State, and whose conviction had been sustained by the highest court. I listened intently to the story which this young man's riends told of the crime, if such it could be called, how as a condition of the settlement of a strike of cloakmakers he had insisted upon and obtained from the employers \$100. For his own use? No. But to feed the starving employees who had been without work. I heard the pathetic story of his unselfish efforts smong his fellow men, how at the sacrifice of his own health and feomfort he carried food to the hungry and medicine to the sick, how his deeds of kindness and words of cheer brightene is a hero, not a criminal! Technically, though I believe ignorantly, he was guilty of a violation of law; but morally he deserved to be enrolled among public benefactors, and I thought the proudest thing I could do in my career as Governor was to make Joseph Baron-

be enrolled among public benefactors, and I thought the proudest thing I could do in my career as Governor was to make Joseph Barondess a free man.

"But this is not all. Before Joseph Barondess was pardoned, the work of improving the condition of his follow men, in which he was engaged, won the recognition and sympathy of State officers and the State Legislature, and sneof the most humane acts of the lawmaking body was that which I had the pleasure of signing last year to abolish the so-called "sweating" system. Human slavery was not worse in its effects than this harbarous method of employment, in which 60,000 people in New York city found a meagre livelihood—men and women crowded together in foul rooms, breathing a poisonous atmosphere, and working at the peril of their lives at starvation wages for fifteen and twenty hours and ay. No better law was ever put on the statute books than that, and if it does not accomplish its purpose, or if it is not rigidly enforced. I want to know it, and all the lower of the Executive will be extend to make its provisions and enforcement right.

No greater mistake could be made than to

and all the power of the Executive will be exerted to make its provisions and enforcement right.

"No greater mistake could be made than to imagine a lack of sympathy between the men who are charged with administering the Government of this State and making its laws and the noble army of workers who honor us with their suffrages. What is their interest is ours. Most of us have toiled for our daily bread as they toil, and no part of our lives gives us greater pride in the retrospect than that in which we literally earned our bread by the aweat of our brows. My proudest recollection is that I was a member of the first labor organization created in this State. I have become well acquaintened with the lawmaking body of this State during the last two years, and I don't believe there is a legislative body anywhere in the world more in sympathy with the interests of labor and more willing to enact all just measures designed to clevate and moreon.

"But there is a limit beyond which law-

the interests of labor and more willing to enact all just measures designed to elevate and improve the condition of working men and women.

But there is a limit beyond which law-makers and administrative officers cannet go. That limit is the line prescribed by the nature of our Government and the character of our American institutions. In this country firm lies separate our political ideas from those of European countries. In America the people support the Government is in another province of the Government to support the people. Once recognise the principle that the Government must supply public work for the unemployed and there will be no end of official paternalism. The security of democratic government is is purity and simplicity. Break down those safeguards and you invite servicion, socialism, and anarchy. From foreign lands, where paternal Governments have beought unteld misery upon the people, thousands of persons have fied to this free land, where the well-spring of our political beats is that that Government governs least which governs least. To cherish and preserve infact and uncorrupted this vital political principle is a duty and responsibility imposed abon all citizens and all public officers. To allow it to be ignored or abandoned will entail more evils and distress than any temporary affections to which that abandonment is due. If the legislature should be called into extraordinary session to authorize public works solely for the relief of the unemployed, not only acquid it be the establishment of a dangerous products to whe the establishment of a dangerous products and work and still greater difficulties in making them accomplish the ends sought.

Moreover, any work projected by the State must of necessity be construction work, not the manufacture of cloaks or garments, and I am told that only a small percentage of the present anemployed could avail themselves of the operatumity for employment on State works if they were projected. Better than to start such an expensive and impracticable experim

The Pifth Avenue Carpet Company.

ciate this duty, and every possible contract has recently been let so that work might begin. Eleven hundred men are now employed in the construction of the new Capitol, and hundreds of others are employed in building hospitals, schools, and armories, and in improving capais and waterways. But there is a better, more natural, and more healthful way to solve these difficulties than by dependence upon Government. The duty of the State is one thing, and the duty of the State are limited and easily defined. But the responsibilities of society are diffused and broad. They are shared equally by all the members of society, and their scope comprises all human wants and misfortunes and miseries. There never habeen a time in the history of our country when distress or trouble or destitution, once known, has not appealed to the generous instincts of our people and met a prompt response from their hearts and their purses. Villages and cities have been swept by flood or fire or wind, and their inhabitants rendered horneless and foodless, but from thousands of generous homes have raiment and food and money gone out to those in distress. I cannot believe that the destitution now said to exist in New York will be long unheeded by those able to relieve it. No city in the world has mere generous citizens. I do not need to appeal to them to come to the front in this emergency. Let the facts be brought home to their attention, and not one hungry household should exist in all New York. Such a manifestation of human sympathy and fraternity is the strongest pillar of government. It makes the whole world akin. Encourage that are the surest safeguards of society. Neither wealth, nor powerly, nor prosperity, nor distress, should be barriers to mutual good will and trust. The path to the social millennium is not through flats of Governments, but through the general recognition of individual soligation in society. Let us all, then, as individuals sharing mutual responsibilities, do what we can in our own sphere and according to our own mea

WALTER GRESHAM OF TEXAS.

The New Congressman from Galveston Tells the History of Ris First Law Case,

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 - Representative Walter Gresham of Texas, the new member from the Gaiveston district, is conspicuous as the only member of the delegation from his State who voted in favor of the repeal of the Sherman law. Mr. Gresham is a lawyer in Galveston and a very wealthy man. He is regarded as one of the ablest men in the State and has done more, perhaps, than any other one man to develop the banking and railroad system of Texas. He served for six years on the Banking Committee in the State Legislature, and was a candidate for membership on the Committee on Colnage, Weights and Measures of the present House. Owing to his practical knowledge of financial 'matters he would have een a valuable member of it, but his application was not supported by his Texas coleagues, as they are all free coinage men. Mr. Gresham is a cousin of the Secretary of State. and belongs to the Virginia branch of the Gresham family, the Secretary having been born in Kentucky. Since coming to Washington Mr. Gresham has told the history of his first law case, as follows:

my pocket. Of this I paid \$2.50 for a table and chair, which I placed in the centre of a little office that I had rented on time. On the rare occasions when a client came in I gave him the chair and sat on a little pile of books against the wall. I hunted up a sign painter and offered him the remainder of my pile to paint me a shingle. He objected at first, but finally said he would do it faithough his price was \$4), because I was a young man just starting in, and he might want to consult me some time. A few weeks afterward the painter did call upon me to engage my legal services. He was in trouble with his wife. Having gone home the night before a little under the weather and smashed a portion of the household furniture, she left him, with their little gir, and went to live with her mother. He offered me \$50 in gold if I would induce her to come back. Gold was then worth \$1.40, and a \$50 gold piece looked to me as big as the Capitol. I accepted the retainer, and that evening I went to call upon his wife, whom I had never seen in my life. I was naturally very much embarnassed, and we talked about the weather and the city and the legal profession and everything I could think of, and finally I was obliged to state my business. Then the lady, who had up to that time been exceedingly genial and pleasant, became as chilly as an icide, and at first refused to listen to me. I stood my ground, however, and at length became so eloquent that I won her over and she promised to return to her husband the next day. She did so, and the painter paid me the \$50 in gold as he had agreed.

"Some time after this, when the \$50 had been spent, I was sitting one evening after dinner at my boarding house chatting, when there arose a hullabaloo out in the yard and a message came that a gentleman wanted to see Mr. Gresham. I went out and saw a man dancing up and down in a crazy fashion, clutching his shirt as though the touch of it against his skin hurt bim, and he greeted me in great excitement. I asked him who he was and what he wanted, and he said, all the time jumping up and down and grabbing his shirt:

"Mr. Gresham. I am—, the profession of the come." Who will paid you \$50 to get my wife to come. me a shingle. He objected at first, but finally said he would do it (although his price was \$4).

he wanted, and he said, all the time jumping up and down and grabbling his shirt:

"Mr. Gresham, I am —, the painter, and you know I paid you \$50 to get my wife to come back after she had run away." Then I recognized my excited ealier, and asked him what was the matter. Well, said he, continuing his gymnastics, I got a little full again last night and went home and smashed a little more crockery and furniture. My wife got mad and poured a pot of het coffee over my shoulders (and at the recollection of his punishment the painter pulled his shirt more vigorously than before). Now, I will give you \$150 in gold if you will get me a divorce, so that I will never have to live with that woman again.

again."

I accepted the second case as I did the first." concluded the Texas Representative, "and I won the case and got my fee."

BAIN HELD IN \$10,000.

The Home Bank's Former Cashler Plend

Guilty-Ready to Go to Prison. Howard L. Bain, the ex-cashier of the Home State Bank, at 308 West Forty-second street. who was arrested on Friday for embezzling \$16,185 in bonds and appropriating \$5,500 in gilt-edged securities belonging to George Ketcham, one of the directors of the bank, was arraigned at Jefferson Market yesterday morning. Bain was very pale, but answered all questions in a calm and steady voice. President Stephenson of the Home Bank greeted

all questions in a calm and steady voice. Fresident Stephenson of the Home Bank groeted Bain cordially, and so did Lawyer Nodal of the Fidelity and Casualty Company, which is pushing the case against him.

Justice Koch asked Bain if he wished to enter a plea, and he replied:

"I'm guility, and an oxamination in my case is unnecessary. I waive the examination."

The Justice fixed hall at \$10,000. In default of which Bain was locked up in the prison. It is said that several rich men have offered to go on Bain's bond, but that he has refused to go on Bain's bond, but that he has refused to accept his liberty. He will probably be removed to the Tombs in a few days. To a reporter kho spoke to him just before he was taken into the prison Bain said: "I am guilty. That is all I can say, except that I'm ready to go to prison if convicted."

Lawyer Nodal said to a recorter: 'We are still at work trying to trace the funds, and expect to get some of the money back. We are hadly handicapped by the fact that the brokers with whom Ilain was doing business have failed and are unable to help us as they could were they still conducting business."

State Examiner Judson was busy all day yesterday examining the books and records of the Home Bank. He said that he had found no evidence that the bank was not absolutely sound.

Cadet Sceley's Resignation Not Accepted,

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.-Secretary Lamont to-day received the resignation of Cadet Seeley of the Military Academy. a grandson of P. T. Barnum, who was recently tried, with Cadets Conrad and Bush, for surreptitionsly leaving the cadet camp in the World's Fair grounds the cadet camp in the World's Fair grounds without permission. Accompanying young seeley's letter was a recommendation from the superintendent of the Military Academy that the resignation be not accepted, because the additional charge of violating his parole while under arrest still rested against him, and should subject him to another trial. Secretary Lamont approved the recommendation by refusing to accept the resignation. The verdict of the court martial in the first charge has not been made public.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.-The proceedings in the House to-day were a repetition of the proceedings of yesterday and the day before, with ceedings of yesterday and the day before, with the single exception that the session was shorter and lasted but forty minutes. The factics which the Republicans have adopted to keep out a report on the Federal Election Repeal bill were again resorted to, and the Democrats, not having a quorum, yielded to the inevitable, and moved an adjournment, which was taken at 12:40 until 1:45 Monday.

America In Porging Ahead In everything. Urbana Wine Company's "Gold Seal" Champagne is excelled by no foreign brand. MR. ALLISON URGES REPEAL.

THE MOST INSTRUCTIVE SPEECH OF THE DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

He Argues that the True Way to Behabilttate Silver is to Stop the Purchase of the Metal, and thus Porce Esgland and Other European Countries to Consent to an International Agreement-Our Present Attitude, He Says, is Only Alding England to Carry Out Her Pol'cy in India-Sens tor Voorbees Renews His Request to Fix a Day for a Vote on the Repeal Bill, but as the Silver Senators Expressed Their Intention to Debate the Question, it Was Withdraws-His Next Proposition Will be for Longer and Continuous Sessions.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10,-When Senator Voorhees to-day renewed his request for fixing a time to end general debate on the Repeal bill. Senator Teller suggestively remarked that he should want to discuss that request, but did not want to take up time then with the discussion. Mr. Voorhees thereupon promptly withdrew the request from present con tion. It is perfectly clear from Mr. Teller's tone that any time fixed will be as objectionable to the silver men as Sept. 25, suggested by Mr. Vonshees. The latter said this afternoon very emphatically:

"There is no power on the earth or in the heavens above, nor the depths below, that will compel the Senate to vote on the Repeal bill. It will be from now on merely a test of endurance on both sides. We have a substantial majority for repeal, and are as confident of the ultimate result as we have been at any stage of the fight. I shall move for longer

After a trial of the longer session the only recourse is a continuous session. When that comes the fight of the silver men will be to keep the talk constantly going, and to compel the attendance of a quorum of repeal Senators. while the fight of the latter will be to wait until a vote on the bill is allowed. There is no other issue of the fight at all probable.

Senator Allison was listened to with close attention and interest by Senators to-day. His statement of the proceedings of the Brussels Conference, to which he was a delegate, was especially interesting, as indicating the lack of instructions and of a proposed policy which embarrassed the United States delegate. confidence be expressed in the beneficial results probable from a renewal of the conference was impressive. The friendly attitude toward silver with which he has long been credited evidently awakened hopes among the anti-repealers that he would show a leaning toward their views, but in reply to Senator Hill he was unequivocal in his assertion that the only hope of securing international agreement on the subject was by letting Europe know that we will not attempt to take care of silver alone. He was especially emphatic in counselling a strengthening of our gold reserve. The piling up of silver bullion in the Treasury, which the world fears might be put upon the market, he thought a potent cause of the fall in price of silver, and he thought the bullion ought to be coined.

The Proceedings in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.-When the Repeal bill was taken up in the Senate at 12:35 today Mr. Voorhees (Dem., Ind.) reminded Senators that a few days ago he had felt it his time in the discussion of the bill, and to suggest a time to close debate and take a vote. The objection to that proposition had not been unexpected by him. He now asked the Senate to agree to close debate on the 25th a week from Monday; then to debate amendments, under rule 8, till the 27th, and then to have votes taken on the amendments of the bill. He did not, he said, need to enforce his request by a simple word. The subject was known. was appreciated, here and elsewhere. Nor need he say again-as he had said time and time again-that he was a lover of the freedom of debate. He had never stood in its way, and never intended to. All that he asked was that Senators interested in the discussion concluded. There was no subject that called for everlasting discussion. except, perhaps. that which affected man's relation to the world to come, and even that had better be taken by faith than by dispute. He therefore asked the Senate to give the weight of reason to the question. Let Senators reason together. Let them think together and settle the matter on the basis of an agreement. He shrunk from nothing in the line of duty, but he should of physical endurance, when it might as well gent agreement. He asked Senators who onposed the bill to give him their response on that subject, and let the Senate see whether there was not some point within the domain of courtesy and agreement that could be fixed upon, either this morning or at any time.

Mr. Teller (Rep., Col.) said that there had been no delay in the debate. There had not been a speech made for the sole purpose of delay. But there were many Senators who had speeches. There were others who had speeches prepared, and still others who were preparing eches. At any rate, the Senate had not

speeches. There were others who had speeches prepared, and still others who were preparing speeches. At any rate, the Senate had not reached a point where it was fair to talk about fixing the time to close debate.

Mr. Voorhees disclaimed making any accusation or even making use of the word "defay," but he desired to have some indication of the purpose of Senators on the other side of the question as to when debate should be concluded. If the Senator from Colorado and those acting withfilm could not or did not desire to give any such indication the matter was with them.

Mr. Teller said that he would not now take up the time of the Senator from Iowa (Mr. Allison); but if the Senator from Iowa (Mr. Allison) (Hep., Ia.) then addressed the Senate. The first portion of his speech was devoted to a review of the history of logislation on the subject of sliver coinage, in which he said that it was not in 1873 that the sliver dollar was demonstized, because by the law of 1875 the trade dollar of 420 grains) was authorized, and that dollar was on the principle of free coinage. Because, although the trade dollar was only a legal tender for \$50, the owner of sliver bullion could take it to the Mint and have it coined. But it was the law of 1870 which took away that right, and thus struck down free coinage. He sgreed with the Senator from Virginia (Mr. Daniel) that sliver was the money of the people. He knew that it had been said frequently that from 1792 to 1873 the coinage of sliver dollars had only aggregated 8,000,000. But up to 1853 dimes were a legal tender. A man might have gathered up dimes, quarters, and halves, and made a payment of a million dollars had only aggregated 8,000,000. But up to 1863 dimes were a legal tender (Mr. Teller the fi.quiry whether; if a free coinage bill had then been seat t

Mr. Allison admitted the correctness of that Mr. Allison admitted the correctness of that statement, and added that during the four years of Mr. Cleveland's first Administration, when the Democratic party had the majority, silver was quietly left to sleep. He made the point that for sixteen years (up to 1892) no political party had gone before the beople favoring the free coinage of silver or the destruction of gold as the measure of value. Notther the Republican nor Democratic platforms of 1892 could be tortured into declarations for the free coinage of silver. But the Populist party knew how to use phraseology faits platform. It knew what to say. It said that it was in favor of free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

Mr. Stewart (Rep. Nev.) reminded Mr. Allison that Mr. Wenver of lowa had run on a free-coinage platform in 1880.

"Yes," said Mr. Allison, sand Mr. Wenver seemed to have got tired of it; and in 1884 he presided over a convention which voted down by seventy-three majority a proposition for Next personally conducted World's Fair excursion of Next personally conducted World's Fair excursion of New York Central, Sept. 18, runs via Nisgara Falls, 220 round trin. Other excursions sept. 27, Oct. 3, 7, 12, 10, and 24. Special leaves 9:20 A. M.—446.

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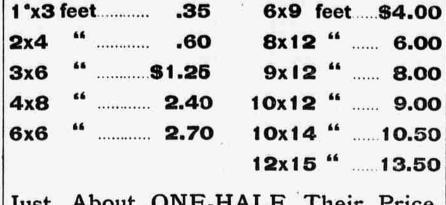


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free coinage. And now," he continued, "we are asked to sustain measures and to sustain policies that will bring this country—in my opinion—to the single standard of silver. This law of 1800 was a temporary law. It was an experimental law, also, in one sense. Nobody believed at the time that it would stand long upon our statute books. I certainly did not believe so. I do not believe in the policy of piling up bullion in the Treasury of the United States and holding it there uncoined. I believe that that policy is a most dangerous policy for silver itself. It is this minute a menace to the price of silver. In my judgement it has something to do with the decreasion in that market. What would be the effect in Europe if it was known that we were going to sell the silver in the Treasury. We have there now one hundred and twenty-two million ounces; and a proposition to sell it would carry down the price more rapicly than it was carried down when the action of India became known. For myself, I am in favor of coining every dollar of silver buillion in the Treasury. It ought to be coined. I do not have the policy of the Government that we shall not have this silver buillion stored away in the Treasury.

Mr. Cockrell (Dem. Mo.)—Are you in favor of myself, if my many the policy of the Government that we shall not have this silver buillion stored away in the Treasury.

Mr. Cockrell (Dem. Mo.)—Are you in favor of

that that seigniorage shall be utilized to main-tain the parity in value between the two met-

Mr. Teller (Rep., Col.) inquired why, if it was the duty of the Government to maintain the parity, any seigniorage found should be taken especially. Why not all the funds of the Gov-ornment? especially. Why not all the Junds of the Government?

Mr. Allison—At this moment we have \$340,.
000,000 in greenbacks, \$150,000,000 in Treasury notes, and \$380,000,000 in silver certificates—over \$800,000,000 of Government currency, to which we have pledged parity with gold, and yet we have only \$100,000,000 of gold in round numbers) of reserve. Therefore, it is (though our resources are great, those resources are not in the hands of those whose duty it is to administer the law that there must be a larger reserve for the maintenance of the paper money that we have in circulation. We need not mines matters about that. We have paid bonds to the amount of seventy millions through the seigniorage of the Bland law, and we have sixty millions more, but there is no surplus in the Treasury. Therefore I maintain that if we are to do what the people expect us to do we must see to it that this reserve in the Treasury is strengthened. Of course there are many ways of strengthening it. Law to the Senator from

the people expect us to do we must see to it that this reserve in the Treasury is strengthened. Of course there are many ways of strengthening it. I say to the Senator from Nevada (Mr. Stewart) that I am is favor of strengthening the reserve in the Treasury for the purpose of maintaining our coin at parfor the purpose of maintaining the parity of value between gold and silver. It is necessary. There are many ways of doing it, but I am not at that branch of the question now.

Mr. Washburn (Rep., Minn.) to Mr. Stewart—Do you desire that?

Mr. Stewart—I desire to see every dollar of our money redeemed in coin, as the statute provides.

Mr. Allison—So I understand; and so, I take it, do we all. Therefore we must provide for it. And I undertake to say that we cannot continue this purchase of silver without endangering seriously the standard which we have had since 1873, and without bringing

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became known. For myself. I am in favor of coining every dollar of silver buillion in the Treasury. It ought to be coined. I do not mean now, but it should be understood to be the policy of the Government that we shall not have this silver buillion stored away in the Treasury.

Mr. Cockrell (Dem. Mo.)—Are you in favor of coining it this contury or the next?

Mr. Allison—I should be in favor of its coinage and for going on with it. It must be done not obtained that silver buillion can be sold without the sanction of Congress, and that sanction I am sure will never be given. The piling up of that silver is a menace to the price of silver everywhere, and therefore it should be coined. By the bolicy of 1878, which has not yet been changed, we practically agreed to maintain the silver to be coined under the Bland-Allison billst par with gold cola. The Senator from Massacusatts (Air. Hoaris shift be other day that he had voted for theact of 1878 wenty millions of coinage in round numbers, and besides that we have purchased 4 and 4's per cent. bonds for every dollar of coinage, and thereby released to that estant so much of the interest-bearing debt of the republic. It is said now that there is in the Treasury agelaniorage of sixty millions over and above the coinage necessary to redeem the acot 1878 sowenty millions of coinage in the fatt of our legislation is changed. Not only for that reason did I favor the delay, but the parity in value between the two methods for coinage in the fatth of our legislation that the parity in value between the two methods for every dollar of coinage, and the colonage in the fatth of our legislation is changed. Not only for that reason did I favor the delay, but has now stoped its coinage, and have because I believed that have a little time to regulate its fair should have a little time to regulate its fair beautoning paid for silver money that it would have a little time to regulate its fair should have a little time to regulate its fair should have a little time to regulate its fair

affairs before that legislation is changed. Not only for that reason did I favor the delay, but because I thought it would have a beneficial influence on the international conference which met on the 30th of May inst. I believe that if that bill had become a law india would not have taken the action she took in midsummer. She did not take that action until after the conference was postponed for not earlier than September—how much later no man can find out.

Mr. Cookrell, (Dem., Mo.)—Can you tell why that bil was not pressed for consideration at that session?

Mr. Allison—The Senator knows that that was a short session and that every moment of time was given up to appropriation bills. It was impossible to take up that bill.

"Mr. President, I have been diverted somewhat from the course of my argument. I want to repeat my belief now that all history discloses the fact that when you make even a small divergence between the established ratio and the true commercial ratio the result is disastrous. I undertake to say that it is utterly impossible for us to deal with this question of ratio at this time. The ratio of 28 to I would be an unwise ratio, because we have known the price of silver to change by 20 per cent. In a single day. The moment the action of the India Council was known silver went down 20 per cent. In the next week it went up 15 per cent. How, then, can we make a ratio that will measure the value of all debts and all credits on the basis of the bullion value of silver? The situation here. We are trying now to keep up the price of a thing that will go down below the coast of production, whatever that may be. A Senator (Mr. Cullom) tells me that it is, But what, as a matter of fact, are we buying the silver for? We are buying it for the people who consume, the world over, 194.000.000. We are buying it from Mexico, from Australia, and from every place where they produce it, thereby keeping up their price as well as our own. We are buying it for the people who consume, the world over, 194.000.0000. We are

up their price as well as our own. We are buying it in face of the fact that England has come now into the market as an active compeller with the producers in the selling of silver. After a further elaboration of this point Mr. Allison continued:

"Therefore, believing as I do, I am in favor of the repeal of the purchasing clauses of the Sherman act. I have no more idea that they can maintain the gold standard in India than I have that I can fly from this chamber to my home, under present conditions. But we can meintain the gold standard in India than I have that I can fly from this chamber to my home, under present conditions. But we can belp them to do it. What we are doing now in the purchase of silver will have the effect—it may be but a straw—of helping England to carry out her present Indian policy. They have undertaken te sell council rupees at 1s. 4d. That they cannot do, or, at least, have not yet been able to do. But if we help them to hold up the price of silver bullion they can carry out their policy as respects India. Therefore, if we continue these silver purchases we uphold the British policy in India. The inevitable effect of what we are doing here is either to uphold or to destroy or impair the ability of England to maintain its policy in India. If we cease to purchase silver it will be impossible, in my opinion, for England to carry out that policy, and it will be

Be Careful

When ordering Johannis, "The King of Natural Table Waters," to examine the label and see that the cork is stamped "Johannis Brunnen, Zollhaus-Nassau." The genuine label has "Johannis" diagonally across in red letters on white ground, the lettering above and below being white on black ground.

Accept No Other Water as a Substitute.

The PRESIDENT'S BABY.

The my opinion silver will be rehabilitated by the passage of this bill. I was asked a lifting while ago as to the world's stock of gold. It nagregates 303,000,000 nounds, or about \$1,500,000. To say that all the great interests of that country can be carried on by gold alone as standard money is, to my mind. Of state an impossibility. I believe that the total country can be carried on by gold alone as standard money is, to my mind. Of state an impossibility. I believe that the money, is elevated that the selfs,000,000 to my mind. The world will continue to be legal render money. It is continue, We have in the United States about one-fifth of the legal tender money of the world; and yet seem to the legal tender money of the world; and yet seem to the continue of the send that it is the first child of a President ever born in the United States about one-fifth of the legal tender money of the world; and yet seem an addition to the President samily, and the world than in the coinage of the United States. That money is scattered throughout all Europe and penetrates all banks and business builting in the conney is scattered throughout all Europe and penetrates all banks and business there. They are omally interested with us in the relambilitation of silver. I have heard it said two or three times on the other side of the most interesting things the present money. There is need there. They are omally interested with us in the relambilitation of silver. I have heard it said two or three times on the other side of the most interesting things the present money. There is need the country is big enough the states of the country is big enough the states. The time the state of the most interesting things the present money. There is an admirable lesson and suggestion in all this to American women. What is if you are the present of the present day, not only only the present day, no

best we may."

Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.)—Would the passage of the repeal bill facilitate it, or would it hinder it.

The only a matter of judgment.

der it?

Mr. Allison—It is only a matter of judgment.

Mr. Mr. My bellef

Mr. Allison—It is only a matter of judgment. I may be right or I may be wrong. My belief is that, if we are to have an international agreement, we must make it speed to the nations of the world that we ourselves do not morn to take care of silver. That is the salient point.

"There are men in Europe, of the highest character, men who read every speech made on this floor, and who gather their opinions from our public documents, who believe that, sooneror later, the Government of the United States will go to free colonge, and thus relieve them from their situation and relieve us of our gold as well. If it be known in England and the other nations to day, to-morrow, or next day, that we do not intend alone to deal with this silver question, they will deal with it narreement and accordance with us. So believing, I am in favor of this bill."

To a question by Mr. George of Mississippi, Mr. Allison sald:

"I have no doubt that the public opinion in Europe is that a conference of nations should according and the accordance with the

To a question by Mr. George of Mississippi.

Mr. Allison satic

"T have no doubt that the public opinion in Europe is that a conference of nations should assemble and deal with this question. And when I say that I do not exclude England. There is a party in England—a strong and growing party, and soon to be in my opinion, a triumphant party—which is in favor of utilizing silver as well as gold. I know that some people with long investments cling to the opinions and views expressed in Mr. Gladstone's speech, but it is certain that all the commercial, manufacturing, and agricultural interests of Great Britain are to-day in favor of utilizing silver and gold."

Mr. Siewart—Do not all the English writers say that if England sanctions it it can be done? Mr. Allison—Certainly.

Mr. Stewart—England alone?

Mr. Allison—Certainly.

Mr. Stewart—England alone?

Mr. Allison—No. sir. It is as well understood in England as it is in this chamber that all Europe will join England in the rehabilitation of silver. Nobody believes that any single nation can do this thing of herself. Believing that the industrial interests of the country, its manufactures, its laborers, its farmers, its producers in every section and in every State, would be initred by transferring ourselves suddenly from the standard of money under which all their ordigations and arrangements have been made. I shall vote for the repeal of the act of 1830.

Mr. Allison occupied the floor for about three hours, speaking without notes, and frequently diverted from the main current of his argument by questions put to him by Senators on both sides of the matter. The closest attention was paid to his speech. At the conclusion of his remarks, in accordance with the order, the Senate listened to eulogies upon the late Gen. Leland Stanford of California, and afterward adjourned.

and afterward adjourned. LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.-Mr. Oates of Alahama has been instructed by the Committee on the Judiciary to report a bill to repeal the Federal Elections law. When the call of com-mittees comes the Judiciary Committee wil be called earlier than the Committees on the Election of President and Vice-President. The bill from that committee will consequently be reported before the Tucker bill. It lies with he Committee on Rules to fix a special order for the consideration of either bill. Judge Ontes's bill is a little more conservative than the Tucker bill. It leaves in the statutes the clauses empowering Governors of States to call upon the Federal Government for aid in

the event of violence and disorder. United States supervisors and deputy marshals at the poils are, however, done away with.

Mr. Tucker thinks a bill for the repealing of the Federal Election laws ought to be ready for passage in the Heuse by Nov. 1. By of the Federal Election laws ought to be ready for passage in the Heuse by Nov. 1. By that time, he thinks, the Ways and Means Committee will be ready to bring in a tariff bill, and the Senate can in the mean time take up the Election Law lepeal bill. He anticipates that the tactles of Republicans in the Senate against this bill will be precisely similar to that employed by the Democrats against the Force bill.

Government employees, as a rule, are very much encouraged by the many indications given by various Congressmen of their intentions to enact legislation for the relief of those
who are injured in the performance of their
public duties. The disaster that occurred in
this city last summer, when the building
known as Ford's Jid Theatre, occupied by the
clerks of the record and pension division of the
War Department, collapsed and killed twentyone men and injured many more, has revived
interest in the subject of compensatory damages to Government employees injured in the
service. A resolution has been introduced in
the House calling for an Investigation of the
facts of the Ford's Theatre accident, and bills
will soon be introduced in both Houses providing for a disability pension list. Senator
Voorhees has already begun the fight in the
interest of one of his constituents by introducing a bill providing for an appropriation of
\$10,000 to be paid to Capt, John B. Bowd of
Indiana for injuries received when the old
theatre building collapsed on June 3. given by various Congressmen of their inten-

A group of Congressmen were sitting in the built deserted ball of the House the other day. when Judge Livingston of Georgia remarked

when Judge Livingston of Georgia remarked to Gen. Conswell of Massachusetts:

"If it had not been for the loniency shown by you to me on a certain occasion I would not be here to-day."

"How is that?" inquired Cogswell.

"Do you remember one evening that your regiment was scouring about Atlanta and captured a fellow who was wandering about that country? The circumstances of the capture made the prisoner liable to trial as a spy. I was the prisoner. I had a farm about there and was looking to get home for a glimpse at my people. You were good enough to decide that I was not liable to the charge of being a spy and let me go. The next evening I had live of your men in my hands. I kept them shut up in the barn over night and then turned them loose."

A telegram from Commodore John C. Walker, President of the Trial Board of the new gun boat Castine, received at the Navy Department

Trial of Castine successful. Speed without tidal corrections, 10 4-10 knots."

As the contrast required only 13 knots to be made, and guaranteed \$5,000 for each additional quarter knot, the contrastors, the Bath Iron Works Company, will receive premiums amounting to about \$65,000. Secretary Gresham has appointed Michael

Scanion principal clerk of the correspondence division of the consular Bureau, in place of Ellis Mills, nominated as Consul-General to Honolulu. Mr. Scanion was for many years chief of the statistical bureaus of the State Department, and was recently reduced to a subordinate position.

The negotiations to secure Mole St. Nicolas for use by this country as a coaling station will be reopened on the arrival in Haytl of Mr. Henry M. Smythe of Virginia, the new Minister resident and Consul-Goneral to that country. Mole St. Nicolas has been a subject of diplomatic negotiation during recent years, and at one time the United States, through its Minister to Haytl. Frederick Bouglass, had practically concluded negotiations for its use as a coaling station; then the Haytlan Government broke off the arrangements because of the belief that the presence of two United States was ressels at Port-su-Frince was intended as an intimation that the Haytlans would do well to accept the offer of this country. Mr. Smythe will go with instructions to use diplomatic endeavors to secure the desired privileges. will be reopened on the arrival in Haytl of Mr.

Hecond Lieut, Warren B. Fox of the Tenth Infantry has been dropped from the rolls of the army for desertion, in accordance with a pro-vision of law which allows this action to be taken when an officer absents himself without leave for three months. Lieut, Fox left Fort

greatest care of her health, keeps her nervous system in perfect order, and does not follow any life of excess which is so tempting to society leaders, but which shatters the body and mind of so many American women. It is only natural that the result of this should be nealthy children, beauty, a serene and happy disposition, and yet there are many women who unfortunately cannot retain either health or beauty without assistance. There are thousands of women in every portion of the land who keep well and healthy only by using the greatest of all known discoveries for the nerves, blood, and brain. That discovery is l'aine's celery compound, the most popular breparation of the present day, not only for tired and weak women, but for overworked men. It is admitted by all advanced scientiats and by every one who is well informed that no discovery of modern times has equalled this for the effects it produces upon people who need, who must have the assistance of some scientifie discovery.

If women, and men, too, would be in a position to perform the duties of life as efficiently as has Mrs. Cleveland, there would be more dappiness and more long life in the world than there is, and to all such the above suggestions are made kindly and with a hope that they may be acted upon.—Adv.

Leavenworth without permission three months ago, and the War Department failed to locate him. It is hinted that private debts caused his disappearance.

Representative U.S. Hall wishes The Sun to deny the report averring that in an interview with President Cleveland he told the President that the farmers think Mr. Cleveland is the tool of the money power of Wall street. Mr. Hall says that he had no such interview with the President.

THE TARIFF HEARINGS.

Urges Protection for Pottery.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 .- The twelfth day's session of the Ways and Means Committee for the nurvose of hearing expert testimony on industry. The Hon. George P. Ikert of East Liverpool. Ohio. representing that industry. said that for twenty years it has been clearly shown that this branch of manufacturing is justly entitled to protection. He would not attempt to explain a 10 per cent. reduction in wages in 1877 and an 8 per cent reduction in 1883. Personally he did not approve of

wages in 1877 and an 8 per cent reduction in 1883. Personally he did not approve of them. He did not think that this injustice to laborers should merit retaliation now. He believed that all imported raw materials should be admitted iree of duty. Especially should this be done if the tariff be reduced. In reply to a question from Mr. Reed. Mr. Ikert said that the tariff tax was undoubtedly added to the price, and that the consumer really paid the duty. If the tax was removed the price of foreign products would be increased and the consumer would pay still more for his wares.

Mr. Reed cross-examined Mr. Ikert at length, saying that his object was to bring forward some argument which would convince his Democratic brethren. He felt that they needed convincing. Mr. Reed then asked a number of questions as to whether his request for incidental protection on earthenware would not be calculated to form a favored class which would roap the benefits of a mononoly. He said that Mr. Ikert, being a Democrat, ought not to ask that the wheat and cotton growers should be taxed to enrich a select few.

Mr. Ikert said that he would not discuss bissed upon right, and it was not desired to secure any special favors for a certain class.

Mr. Reed said that as this was the second Democrat who had appeared before the Committee he had honed to obtain some reliable information from the standpoint of that party. In this he was "isapprointed.

Mr. Ikert said that he was at Mr. Reed's service.

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Mr. Reed replied: "I think that you have

timore, continued the argument for protection.

Jerome Jones, crockeryware dealer of Boston, spoke for the National Association of Wholesalers in Crockeryware and Glass. This association are large importers of foreign goods, and also handles the inner can product, and are entirely disinterested. He believed that the trriff had nothing to do with developing the pottery industry in the United States, but that Indoor-saving inventions had caused the husiness to become prosperous. Dealers found the present tariff law ambiguous. All they asked was a plain law that can be understood. They also desired the relistablishment of the damage allowance. destood. They also desired the relistablishment of the damage allowance.

Fred A. Walker, Chairman of a committee representing the Trenton poteries, was the next speaker. The chief treason he arged for the continuance of protection was the fact that the laborers engaged in that industry are now earning almost as high wares as at any time in the history of trade. The industry, he said, is not a great money-making enterprise. A protective tariff has built upsuch a sharp competition that constinuers are now getting their wares at thirty per cent less than ten years ago.

ngo. The committee adjourned until 10 A. M. Monday.

Condition of the Treasury. Washington, Seut. 10.—The first half of September shows that the expenditures have exceeded the receipts nearly \$1,000,000, the figures being: Receipts, \$12,710,000; expendifigures being: Receipts, \$12,710,000; expenditures, \$13,440,000. So far during the present fiscal year the expenditures have exceeded the receipts in round figures \$20,000,000, or at an average rate of \$8,000,000 a month. Consequently the returns for the first half of September show a considerable improvement on previous figures.

The Treasury statement to-day shows a decline of gold in the Treasury since Sept. 1 of pearly one million dollars, and an increase in the currency balances of \$500,000, the figures being to-day; Gold reserve, \$97,415,882; currency, \$0,534,085, or a total balance of \$107,400,000.

Eather Cleveland One Week Old.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 - Eather Cleveland in one week old to-day, and she and her mother are doing so well that the regular Saturday Marine Band concert in the White House grounds was held as usual this afternoon.

Two Women Speak For the benefit of others. Miss Helen Smith, 43 22d Place, Chicago, Ille

says: -"I was troubled with irregularity and leucorrhoea. I followed Mrs. Pinkham's advice, took her Vegetable Compound and used her Sanative Wash. I now feel like a new woman, and am perfectly healthy."

Mrs. E. Fox,

Woodstown, N. J., writes: "I had been sick 10 years with womb trouble and leucorrhæa. I could do no work. Doctors could not help me. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did. Now I can do all my work, and stand nearly all day, and not feel tired. I can-

not thank you enough. I recommend it to every woman who has 🚁 any weakness."

All drug glass sell it.
Address in coundence.
LYDIA E. PINRHAM MED.
CO., JANN, MASS. Liver Pills, 25 conts.